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Joseph S Tripoli Thomson Licensing Inc PO Box 5312 Princeton, NJ 08543-5312			LAI, ANDREW	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/518,670	Applicant(s) CHRISTENSEN ET AL.
	Examiner ANDREW LAI	Art Unit 2616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 January 2008.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-4,6-9 and 11-19 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) 5 and 10 is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/146/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Examiner's Note

Throughout this Office Action, unless otherwise noted, the following notations are used for identifying the place of cited texts in a reference:

c:m-n: "column c lines m-n" for (usually) a US patent;
p,p&m-n: "page p line m-n" for (usually) a foreign patent or paten application
[p]l/m-n: "paragraph p lines m-n" for (usually) a US patent application publication

Note also that in the following discussion the term "digital-audio" is used where necessary for Applicant's "digital audio". This is purely for the convenience of concise and combined writing where "digital audio data" is presented together with "digital data".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1 – 4, 6 – 9, 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boduch et al (US 6,667,954, Boduch hereinafter) in view of Humphrey et al (US 6,246,681, Humphrey hereinafter).

Boduch provides a "method and apparatus for selecting the better of two or more copies of any given cell from the received cell streams" (2:28-30) comprising the following features:

- With respect to Independent claims 1/18

Regarding claim 1 / 18, Boduch discloses a *fault-tolerant router* (see "a cell-oriented redundant switching system", Abstract line 3 and fig. 1), comprising:

a first router matrix card (fig. 1 item 107 and see "there are two copies of a redundant switch network, switch network copy 107", 3:38-39), *said first router matrix card receiving N input digital-audio / digital data streams* (fig. 1 item 105 depicted as *input* to "copy 107 and see "signals 105 ... are characterized as composite cell streams", 3:48-49) *and generating, from N said input digital-audio / digital data streams, a first set of M output digital-audio / digital streams* (fig. 1 item 111 depicted as *output* from "copy 107" and see "signals ... 111 ... are characterized as composite cell streams", 3:48-49, and see more specifically "After signal 105 is input to switch network copy 107, the signal is routed through switch network copy 107 and output as signal 111", 3:59-62);

a second router matrix card (fig. 1 item 108 and see "there are two copies of a redundant switch network, ... and switch network copy 108", 3:38-39), *said second router matrix card receiving said N input digital-audio / digital data streams* (fig. 1 item 106 depicted as *input* to "copy 108 and see "signals ... 106 ... are characterized as composite cell streams", 3:48-49, noting also fig. 1 "Ingress Port Module 104" which "splits the signal 103 into two identical signals, signal 105 and 106", 3:42-44) *and generating, from said N input digital-audio / digital data streams, a second set of M output digital-audio / digital streams* (fig. 1 item 112 depicted as *output* from "copy 108" and see "signals ... 112 ... are characterized as composite cell streams", 3:48-49, and

more specifically "After signal 106 is input to switch network copy 108, the signal is routed through switch network copy 108 and output as signal 112 3:62-64);

an output card (fig. 1 "Egress Port Module 109") coupled to said first router matrix card ("copy 107") and said second router matrix card ("copy 108"), said output card receiving said first set of M output digital-audio / digital streams from said first router matrix card and said second set of M output digital-audio / digital streams from said second router matrix card (refer still to fig. 1 and see "Signals 111 and 112 are then passed to the egress port module 109", 3:64-65), providing, as an output therefrom, a selected one of said first and second sets of M output digital-audio / digital streams (refer still to fig. 1 and see "The egress port module 109 determines whether signal 111 or signal 112 will be sent on to the customer's network as output signal 113", 3:65-67), and switching from said selected one of said first and second sets of M output digital-audio / digital data streams to an unselected one of said first and second sets of M output digital-audio / digital data streams based upon detecting an error in said selected one of said first and second sets of M output digital-audio / digital data streams (still refer to figs. 1 and 2 and see "the best cell copy selection ASIC 110 invokes the copy selector 206 to select the better of the two copies of each cell to be sent on to the customer network. The term 'better' refers to the cell that arrives at egress port 109 of FIG. 1 with fewest errors, and the selection is made on a cell-by-cell basis" 10:35-40, noting that the term cell-by-cell basis will inevitably involving switching from previously selected streams to previously unselected streams, depending on which of the two copies of the next cell has fewest errors in it).

- **With respect to dependent claims**

Regarding claim 2, wherein said output card (fig. 1 "egress port module 109") *further comprises a switching circuit* ("copy selector 206" of fig. 2, which "depicts a block diagram of the cell stream alignment best cell copy selection ASIC 110", 4:44-46, refer to fig. 1 for said ASIC 110) *coupled to receive said first set of M output digital audio data streams from said first router matrix card* (fig. 1 data stream 111 from "switch network copy 107) *and said second set of M output digital audio data streams from said second router matrix card* (fig. 1 data stream 112 from "switch network copy 108), *said switching circuit switching from said selected one of said first and second sets of M encoded output digital audio data streams to said unselected one of said first and second sets of M output digital audio data streams* (refer to fig. 2 and see "the copy selector to select the better of the two copies of each cell to be sent on to the customer network", 10:36-38) *in response to assertion of a switching signal* (refer to figs. 1 and 2 and see "the best cell copy selection ASIC 110 invokes the copy selector 206 to select", 10:35-36, noting that said invoking will have to involving in issuing an assertion).

Regarding claim 3, wherein said output card (fig. 1 "ASIC 110" within "egress port module 109") *further comprises: a first/second error check circuit* (fig. 2 "cell overhead extractor/monitor 201", which is the first circuit within the "best cell copy selection ASIC 110" of fig. 1) *coupled to receive said first/second set of M output digital audio streams from said first/second router matrix card* (see "The cell overhead extractor/monitor 201 may also provide error counts from each switch network copy", 5:2-4, noting further that Boduch also discloses "The best cell copy selection ... can

alternatively be implemented by discrete hardware components", 4:5-8, implying said "cell overhead extractor/monitor 201" may be separated into discrete *first/second circuit* of two circuits, each handling *first/second set of output digital audio streams*); and
a logic circuit (a necessary *logic circuit* in said "best cell copy selection ASIC 110" for the ASIC to perform the function to be cited below) to receive error signal from said first error check circuit and a second error check signal from said second error check circuit, said logic circuit determining, based upon said first error signal received from said first error check circuit and said second error signal receive from said second error check circuit, whether to assert said switching signal (see "the best cell copy selection ASIC 110 invokes the copy selector 206 to select the better of the two copies of each cell to be sent on to the customer network. The term 'better' refers to the cell that arrives at egress port module 109 of FIG. 1 with fewest errors", 10:35-39, noting that said invoke or assert will have to be performed necessarily by a *logic circuit* in said ASIC 110).

Regarding claim 4, wherein said output card (fig. 1 "ASIC 110" within "egress port module 109") *further comprises: a first/second delay circuit* (fig. 2 "CDV FIFO function 204" and see "The CDV FIFO function 204 is used to absorb cell delay variation imparted by a single switch network", 8:26-27) *coupled to receive said first/second set of M output digital audio data streams from said first/second router matrix card* (noting in fig. 2 said "CDV FIFO function 204" receiving data stream 220/221, which are the same as data stream 111/112 from "switch network copies 107/108");

said switching circuit (fig. 2 "copy selector 206") coupled to receive a first set of M output digital audio data streams from said first router matrix card and said second set of M output digital audio data streams from said second router matrix card via said first delay circuit and said second delay circuit, respectively (refer to fig. 2 and see "the copy selector 206 to select the better of the two copies of each cell to be sent on to the customer network", 10:36-38, and fig. 2 depicting that the selector receives data streams via said "CDV FIFO function 204").

Regarding claim 6, wherein said logic circuit asserts said switching signal based upon detection of said error in said selected one of said first and second sets of M output digital audio data streams (see fig. 6B for logic at step 605 "cell from network copy A arrives with bit error status bit set to FALSE?" and the "No" branch thereof, indicating copy A has error and leading to possibly switching to copy B at step 609) only if an error is not present in said unselected one of said first and second sets of M output digital audio data streams (see fig. 6B for logic at step 609 in above "No" branch "cell from network copy B arrives with bit error status bit set to FALSE" and the "Yes" branch thereof, leading to step 610 "cell from copy B selected", while the "No" branch of step 609 branching to step 607 "cell from preferred copy selected", which "is the switch network copy from which the last cell was sent on to the customer network", 11:57-59).

Regarding claim 7, wherein said switching circuit switches back from said unselected one of said first and second sets of M output digital audio data streams to said selected one of said first and second sets of M output digital audio data streams based upon assertion of said switching signal (see "the selection is made on a cell-by-

cell basis", 10:39-40, which, following the steps in fig. 6B, will necessarily switch back-and-forth).

Regarding claim 8, wherein said logic circuit (the necessary *logic circuit* in said "best cell copy selection ASIC 110" for the ASIC to perform the function cited above for claim 3 and the function to be cited below) *asserts said switching signal based upon detection of an error in said unselected one of said first and second sets of output digital audio data streams* (see "the best cell copy selection ASIC 110 invokes the copy selector 206 to select the better of the two copies of each cell to be sent on to the customer network. The term 'better' refers to the cell that arrives at egress port module 109 of FIG. 1 with fewest errors", 10:35-39, noting that said invoke or assert bi-directionally: *selected* \leftrightarrow *unselected*).

Regarding claim 9, wherein said logic circuit (the necessary *logic circuit* in said "best cell copy selection ASIC 110" for the ASIC to perform the function cited above for claim 3 and the function to be cited below) *asserts said switching signal based upon detection of an error in said unselected one of said first and second sets of output digital audio data streams* (see fig. 6B for logic at step 605 "cell from network copy A arrives with bit error status bit set to FALSE?" and the "No" branch thereof, indicating copy A has error) *only if no error is present in said selected one of said first and second of output digital streams* (see fig. 6B for logic at step 609 in above "No" branch "cell from network copy B arrives with bit error status bit set to FALSE?" and the "Yes" branch thereof, leading to step 610 "cell from copy B selected", while the "No" branch of step

609 branching to step 607 "cell from preferred copy selected", which "is the switch network copy from which the last cell was sent on to the customer network", 11:57-59).

Regarding claim 17, wherein said output card is further configured to continue providing as the output therefrom the unselected one of said first and second set of M parity encoded output digital audio streams, even if no further parity is detected in said selected one of said first and second sets, unless a parity error is detected in said unselected one of said first and second sets (see firstly "to determine which switch network copy is the master, the CDV FIFO function 204 first determines which switch network copy is 'bad'", 9:31-33, and secondly "if only one switch network copy is bad, the bad switch network copy is the slave, and the other switch network copy is the master. If both switch network copies are bad or if both switch network copies are not bad, the title of 'master' stays with the previous master switch network copy", 9:48-52, noting that, as discussed above, the "better" copy, in this case the "master" copy, is selected for transmission unless the master becomes bad.)

Boduch does not disclose, for all claims discussed hereinabove, 1. said *input/output* cell streams to/from said switch network copies 107/108 are parity encoded streams and/or 2. said error based on which said selection/switching is made is a parity error.

However, in general *parity encoding* is a well known, well established and widely used error detection/correction technique in the art, as Newton's Telecom Dictionary (16th Edition, February 2000, ISBN # 1-57820-053-9) recites, **"Parity** A process for detecting whether bits of data (parts of characters) have been altered during

transmission of the data. Since data is transmitted as a stream of bits with values of one or zero, each character of data composed of, say seven bits has another bit added to it. The value of that bit is chosen so that either the total number of one bits is always even if Even Parity error correction is to be obeyed or always Odd if Odd Parity error correction is chosen" (p.632, right column, the entry for **Parity**). Therefore, it would have been obvious, in general, for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have easily thought of incorporating *parity encoding* and *parity error checking*, as an alternative or addition, to Boduch already disclosed error checking/correction method in order to provide more ways of data stream selection. It should be noted that such addition would necessarily result in M parity encoded output streams from N parity encoded input streams.

Below is a particular example of use of such *parity encoding* technique.

Humphrey discloses "a system for selecting one of two or more parallel planes of data" (Abstract lines 1-2) which "allows planes to be switched on a packet-by-packet basis" (1:65-67) wherein data are generated using a "data formatter circuit 84" (10:59 and fig. 4) comprising using *parity error checking* and *parity encoding* (see fig. 4, "parity check 120" logic and "DS0 parity generation 126" circuits, noting especially the feature of 9 input streams thereto and 10 output streams therefrom).

Therefore, it would have also been obvious, in particular, to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the method/system of Boduch by adding the particular parity generating and checking method of Humphrey to Boduch in order to provide a better system "that substantially eliminates or reduces disadvantages and

problems associated with previously developed systems and methods for data plane selection", as pointed out by Humphrey (1:39-42).

3. Claims 11 – 16 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boduch in view of Humphrey and further in view of Hurlocker (US 6,320,860)

• **With respect to Independent claims 11 and 19**

Boduch provides a "method and apparatus for selecting the better of two or more copies of any given cell from the received cell streams" (2:28-30) comprising the following features:

Regarding claim 11 / 19, for a router (see "a cell-oriented redundant switching system", Abstract line 3 and fig. 1) having an input card (fig. 1 "ingress port module 104"), a first router matrix card and a second router matrix card (fig. 1 items 107 and 108 and see "there are two copies of a redundant switch network, switch network copy 107 and switch network copy 108", 3:38-39, noting that each of said copies is fed into a "STS mapping 225" card, fig. 2, of which the structure is further detailed in fig. 4), said input card transmitting a set of N input digital-audio / digital data streams (refer to fig. 1 item 103 and see "a signal 103 comes into the redundant switching system 100 to an ingress port module 104. Signal 103 may be a SONET stream consisting of multiple STS-N payloads. The ingress port module 104 splits the signal 103", 3:39-43) to said first router matrix card and said second router matrix card (still refer to fig. 1 and see "The ingress port module 104 splits the signal 103 into two identical signals, signal 105 and signal 106", 3:42-44, and "signal 105 and signal 106 are passed to redundant

switch network copies 107 and 108, respectively", 3:51-52), said first router matrix card outputting a first set of M output digital-audio / digital data streams and said second router matrix outputting a second, replicated set of M output digital-audio / digital data streams (refer to fig. 1 and see "After signal 105 is input to switch network copy 107, the signal is routed through switch network copy 107 and output as signal 111. After signal 106 is input to switch network copy 107, the signal is routed through switch network copy 108 and output as signal 112", 3:59-64), a method of selecting one of said first and second sets of M output digital-audio / digital data streams as the output of said router (refer still to fig. 1 and see "The egress port module 109 determines whether signal 111 or signal 112 will be sent on to the customer's network as output signal 113", 3:65-67), comprising:

propagating said first set of M output digital-audio / digital data streams through at least one component of said first router matrix card (fig. 1 depicting input stream 105 passing through network copy 107);

each one of said at least one component of said first router matrix card adding at least one bit of information (refer to fig. 2 which "depicts a block diagram of the cell stream alignment best cell copy selection ASIC 110", 4:44-45, note "Cell Over Head Extract/Monitor 201" and see "The cell overhead extractor/monitor 201 may also provide error counts for each stream emanating from each switch network copy", 5:2-4, noting that said error counts must be based on bit of information being added to said first set of data streams by the component prior to said cell overhead extractor/monitor, as implied "the composite cell stream errors being determined by devices external to the best cell

copy selection [ASIC 110 of fig. 1] itself", 6:6-8, noting that the only possible *component external* thereto will have to be within "switch network copies 107 and 108" as depicted in fig. 1);

propagating said second set of M output digital-audio / digital data streams through at least one component of said second router matrix card (fig. 1 depicting input stream 106 passing through network copy 108);

each one of said at least one component of said second router matrix card adding at least one bit of information (refer to fig. 2 which "depicts a block diagram of the cell stream alignment best cell copy selection ASIC 110", 4:44-45, note "Cell Over Head Extract/Monitor 201" and see "The cell overhead extractor/monitor 201 may also provide error counts for each stream emanating from each switch network copy", 5:2-4, noting that said error counts must be based on *bit of information* being *added to said first set of data streams* by the *component prior to* said cell overhead extractor/monitor, as implied "the composite cell stream errors being determined by devices external to the best cell copy selection [ASIC 110 of fig. 1] itself", 6:6-8, noting that the only possible *component external* thereto will have to be within "switch network copies 107 and 108" as depicted in fig. 1);

selecting one of said first and second sets of M output digital-audio / digital data streams as the output of said router based upon a comparison of said at least one bit of information added to said first set of M output digital-audio / digital data streams to said at least one bit of information added to said second set of M output digital-audio / digital data streams (still refer to figs. 1 and 2 and see "the best cell copy selection ASIC 110

invokes the copy selector 206 to select the better of the two copies of each cell to be sent on to the customer network. The term 'better' refers to the cell that arrives at egress port 109 of FIG. 1 with fewest errors, and the selection is made on a cell-by-cell basis" 10:35-40, noting that the term cell-by-cell basis will inevitably involving *switching* from previously *selected streams* to previously *unselected streams*, depending on which of the two copies of the next cell has fewest errors in it).

Boduch does not disclose, regarding claims 11 / 19, "cell-oriented redundant switching system" (*router*) is a broadcast router.

Humphrey discloses "a system for selecting one of two or more parallel planes of data" (Abstract lines 1-2) which "allows planes to be switched on a packet-by-packet basis" (1:65-67) consisting of an "optical fiber-capable telecommunication switch system 10 (fig. 1) further comprising the following features:

Regarding claims 11 / 19, said switch system being a *broadcast router* (refer to fig. 1 and see "Fiber optic connection unit 14 receives digitally encoded optical data from fiber optic conductor 18, performs broadcast switching of the data streams received from fiber optic conductor 18", 4:5-8).

It would have also been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the method/system of Boduch by adding the broadcast feature of Humphrey to Boduch in order to provide a better system "that substantially eliminates or reduces disadvantages and problems associated with previously developed systems and methods for data plane selection", as pointed out by Humphrey (1:39-42).

As discussed above, Boduch discloses "provide error counts for each stream emanating from each switch network copy" reading on *each one of said at least one component of said first and second router matrix card adding at least one bit of information*. Boduch however does not disclose said "error counts" information being added to said first and second set of M output digital audio-data / digital streams propagating therethrough (Boduch's error count is provided, as depicted in fig. 2 therein, externally to "copy selector 206" using signal line 207 carrying "CDV FIFO status" signal).

Hurlocker discloses an invention that "is to provide ATM path switched ring switching criteria" (1:23-24) wherein path determination "comprises the steps of computing a running average of a sum of path bit-interleaved-parity (BIP) error counts for each right segment and selecting the preferred ring segment as the one having the lowest BIP error count" (1:37-40) using "ring segment OAM system management cell" (fig. 1) comprising the following features:

Regarding claims 11 / 19, each node adding one bit of information to said first and second set of M output digital-audio / digital data streams (note firstly fig. 1 depicting a "segment BIP" field in the "ring segment OAM system management cell", and secondly in view of fig. 2 and see for each intermediate node such as nodes 14, 16, 18 in fig. 1 "ten millisecond running average of the SONET/SDH path BIP error count is added to the ring segment BIP count in an incoming ring segment OAM cel and the sum is used as the new ring segment BIP count in the outgoing ring segment OAM cell", 2:58-62; and finally see, in view of fig. 1 "At the output node 18, containing two BIP

output processors, one 36 for path 20, on 34 for path 22, 24 and 26, a service selector can choose the better side by comparing the ring segment BIP counts. The selector can switch, for example, on loss of ring segment OAM cell or segment BIP", 2:66 – 3:3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the method of Boduch by adding the in-frame error indicator of Hurlocker to Boduch in order to build more efficient and effective "solution to provide fast switching independent of the cell traffic" (Burlocker, 1:15-16).

- **With respect to Dependent claims**

Boduch discloses the following features:

Regarding claim 12, wherein said at least one bit of information is comprised of at least one status bit (see fig. 6B logic steps 605, 606 and 609 all discloses checking if "cell from network copy A/B arrives with bit error status bit set to FALSE?").

Regarding claim 13, wherein said at least one bit of information is comprised of at least one health bit (see fig. 6B logic steps 605, 606 and 609 all discloses checking if "cell from network copy A/B arrives with bit error status bit set to FALSE?", which status comprises also the condition of cell sequence number "out of seq" as depicted fig. 3 block 301).

Regarding claim 14, wherein selecting one of said first and second sets of M output digital audio data streams as the output of said router further comprises:

determining a first/second sum by adding said at least one bit added to said first/second set of M output digital audio data streams (refer to fig. 2 and see "The cell overhead extractor/monitor may also provide error counts for each stream emanation

from each switch network copy", 5:2-4, which error counts will, as obvious to one skilled in the art, necessarily involve *determining a sum by adding said bit*).

Selecting one of said first and second sets of N output digital audio data streams as the output of said router based upon a comparison of said first sum to said second sum (see "the best cell copy selection ASIC 110 invokes the copy selector 206 to select the better of the two copies of each cell to be sent on to the customer network. The term 'better' refers to the cell that arrives at egress port module 109 of FIG. 1 with fewest errors", 10:35-39, noting such determination for fewest errors will have to first make a *comparison of the error sums* of the two streams).

Regarding claim 15, the method of claim 11, and further comprising:
checking a first and second set of M output digital audio data streams for errors
(refer to fig. 2 and see "The cell overhead extractor/monitor 201 may also provide error counts for each stream emanating from each switch network copy", 5:2-4)

selecting one of said first and second sets of M output digital audio data streams as the output of said router (refer to fig. 1 and see "The egress port module 109 determines whether signal 111 or signal 112 will be sent on to the customer's network as out put signal 113", 3:64-67) *based upon the presence of errors in said first set of N output digital audio data streams* (refer to figs. 1 and 2 and see "the best cell copy selection ASIC 110 invokes the copy selector 206 to select the better of the two copies of each cell to be sent on to the customer network. The term 'better' refers to the cell that arrives at egress port 109 of FIG. 1 with fewest errors, and the selection is made on a cell-by-cell basis" 10:35-40) ... and said comparison of said at least one bit of

information added to said first set of M output digital audio data streams to said at least one bit of information added to said second set of M output digital audio data streams (refer to fig. 6B and see steps 605, 606 and 609 showing checking and comparing "dell from network copy A or B arrives with bit error status bit set to FALSE?").

Regarding claim 16, the method of claim 15, wherein selecting one of said first and second sets of M output digital audio data streams as the output of said router further comprises:

determining a first/second sum by adding said at least one bit added to said first/second set of M output digital audio data streams (refer to fig. 2 and see "The cell overhead extractor/monitor may also provide error counts for each stream emanation from each switch network copy", 5:2-4, which error counts will, as obvious to one skilled in the art, necessarily involve *determining a sum by adding said bit*).

selecting, one of said first and second sets of M output digital audio data streams as the output of said router (refer to fig. 1 and see "The egress port module 109 determines whether signal 111 or signal 112 will be sent on to the customer's network as out put signal 113", 3:64-67) *based on ... and a comparison of said first sum to said second sum* (see "the best cell copy selection ASIC 110 invokes the copy selector 206 to select the better of the two copies of each cell to be sent on to the customer network. The term 'better' refers to the cell that arrives at egress port module 109 of FIG. 1 with fewest errors", 10:35-39, noting such determination for fewest errors will have to first make a comparison of the error sums of the two streams).

Boduch does not disclose the following features: regarding claim 15, encoding parity information into said first/second set of N input digital audio data streams prior to transmission of said input digital audio data streams to said first/second router matrix of said first/second router matrix card, said first/second set of M output digital audio data streams output from said first/second router matrix being a first/second set of M parity encoded digital audio data streams; selecting parity encoded streams based upon ... the presence of parity errors in said second set of N output streams; regarding claim 16, said selecting based upon the presence of parity errors in said first/second set of M parity encoded output data streams.

Humphrey teaches the above features missing from Boduch, particularly:

Regarding claim 15, encoding parity information into said first/second set of N input digital audio data streams prior to transmission of said input digital audio data streams to said first/second router matrix of said first/second router matrix card, said first/second set of M output digital audio data streams output from said first/second router matrix being a first/second set of M parity encoded digital audio data streams; and selecting parity encoded streams based upon ... the presence of parity errors in said second set of N output streams.

Regarding claim 16, said selecting based upon the presence of parity errors in said first/second set of M parity encoded output data streams

(see fig. 4 for "parity check 120" circuit and "DS0 parity generation 126" circuits, noting especially the feature of 9 input streams thereto and 10 output streams therefrom, and see further "DS-0 parity generation is performed by DS-0 parity

generation circuit 126. This DS-0 format data is transmitted in a 10-bit parallel data stream from data formatter circuit 84", 11:23-26).

Also, in general *parity encoding* is a well known, well established and widely used error detection/correction technique in the art, as Newton's Telecom Dictionary (16th Edition, February 2000, ISBN # 1-57820-053-9) recites, "Parity A process for detecting whether bits of data (parts of characters) have been altered during transmission of the data. Since data is transmitted as a stream of bits with values of one or zero, each character of data composed of, say seven bits has another bit added to it. The value of that bit is chosen so that either the total number of one bits is always even if Even Parity error correction is to be obeyed or always Odd if Odd Parity error correction is chosen" (p.632, right column, the entry for **Parity**). Therefore, it would have been obvious, in general, for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have easily thought of incorporating *parity encoding* and *parity error checking*, as an alternative or addition, to Boduch already disclosed error checking/correction method in order to provide more ways of data stream selection. It should be noted that such addition would necessarily result in M parity encoded output streams from N parity encoded input streams.

It would have also been obvious, in particular, to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the method/system of Boduch by adding the particular parity generating and checking method of Humphrey to Boduch in order to provide a better system "that substantially eliminates or reduces disadvantages and

problems associated with previously developed systems and methods for data plane selection" (Humphrey, 1:39-42).

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claims 5 and 10 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claims 5/10 essentially feature the same functionalities of signal switching in two opposite direction with claims 5/10 switching from "selected/unselected" to "unselected/selected" data streams "regardless whether a parity error is present in said unselected/selected one of said first and second sets of M parity encoded output digital audio data streams".

While Boduch in view of Humphrey discloses signal selection and switching, said prior arts, believed to be the closest, provide selecting based always upon determining which signal is better and thus fail to disclose switching regardless whether a parity error is present in redundant copy of the signal.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed on 1/23/2008 regarding claim 1 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues (page 14 second paragraph) "Neither Boduch nor Humphrey teach, show, or suggest a switching matrix defined as NxM".

Examiner respectfully disagrees with this argument. Boduch clearly shows MxN of 12x1 matrix card in fig. 4, which is a detailed view of the "STS mapping" card 225 in fig. 2 comprised of "sequence manager 203", "CDV FIFO function 204" and "byte interleaver 205". These elements intake and output, as discussed above in paragraphs 2 and 3, "composite cell streams". Additionally, Humphrey also discloses NxM of 32x10 "data conversion" block in fig. 4 thereof.

6. Applicant's arguments filed on 1/23/08, with respect to claim 5 and additionally claim 10 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of claims 5 and 10 has been withdrawn.

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 11 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant argues (page 15 second paragraph) "Boduch ... makes it clear that the 'cell overhead extractor/monitor 201' takes information out of the cell stream and stores that information in registers in order to maintain the status information. At no point in the cited or uncited portions of Boduch is there a teaching or remote suggestion that the cell overhead extractor/monitor adds information to the cell streams, as defined by Applicant's claim 11".

Newly found art of Hurlocker discloses said feature and render the argument moot.

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ANDREW LAI whose telephone number is (571)272-9741. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-5:00 EST, Off alternative Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kwang Yao can be reached on 571-272-3182. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Andrew Lai/
Examiner, Art Unit 2616

/Kwang B. Yao/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2616